[NUMB. 1872.]

THE South-Carolina GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1771.

☞ THE Printer of this Paper being determined to have all his Affairs ſettled by the Firſt of *January* next, ſo as he may depart the Province by the Beginning of *April* following, GIVES THIS EARLY NOTICE thereof, to all Perſons indebted to him, that they may be prepared to make *Payment* of their Accompts as they are ſent in or delivered to them, which (as he ſhall have much to do in a little Time) he hopes they will do, without giving him the unneceſſary Trouble of repeated Calls. Thoſe of his Subſcribers in the Country who are known to him only by Name, are requeſted to give Orders to their Friends in Town to pay off their Arrears. *July* 1, 1771.

From the CAPE-FEAR MERCURY, Auguſt 14.

Mr. BOYD,

HAT the people called Regulators have been injured by the public officers is a point I have always inſiſted upon, yet I alſo inſiſt that the injuries they have ſuſtained were not ſo enormous as the world hath been made to believe; that they were not precluded (unleſs by their own means) from juſtice, and that many of their complaints had no real exiſtence: But before a concluſion be drawn let us examine facts.

In June 1768, Hunter and and Howell, deputed by the Regulators, waited upon Governor Tryon with a ſtate of their caſe drawn up by themſelves, or their direction. They promiſed to ſubmit to the determination of his Excellency and his Majeſty's honourable Council. This determination was tranſmitted to them by the hands of their deputies. They paid little or no regard to it, but complained of the Governour for not having convened the whole council board; though ſome members of it lived at the diſtance of ſome hundred miles, and ſome were out of the province; beſides, three members conſtitute a board, and upon this occaſion ſix attended; a number ſufficient to tranſact any buſineſs cognizable by that board; yet this they called partiality, and a preclusion from juſtice.

By theſe deputies the Governor wrote to the Regulators collectively, pointing out their duty to them, and promiſing, among other things, "To give his Majeſty's attorney-general orders to proſecute every officer who had been guilty of extortion or illegal practices in his office, upon any application or information lodged, &c. &c. and on his arrival at Hillſborough to ſet up a proclamation forbidding all ſuch diſhonourable and illegal practices." In a pamphlet publiſhed by them in 1770, they ſay the Governor "excuſed himſelf from protecting or helping us, any further than to order the attorney to ſet up a proclamation." This is a miſrepreſentation too obvious not to be done wilfully, and with deſign. They curtailed the promiſe of its moſt eſſential part, and artfully perverted the Governor's intention, which would naturally prejudice the people againſt him, and make them believe he diſregarded their complaints, though he had declared his earneſt deſire of having juſtice done them, and their grievances redreſſed.

Much in the ſame manner did they treat another very reſpectable character. They pretended to be influenced by his advice; he gave it with candor, and promiſed to intereſt himſelf in their behalf as far as was conſiſtent with juſtice and the laws of the province. Upon this they grew more licentious, and made uſe of his name as a ſanction for their unjuſtifiable conduct, whereby they forfeited all claim to his patronage, and then falſely imputed to *fear* that conduct, which in juſtice to himſelf, they had obliged him to adopt. Fear never prevented that gentleman from doing what he thought right, but I muſt confeſs his reſolution fails in ſome points, for he *dare* not do a baſe thing.

Authorized by you, Sir, I informed them "you would publiſh in the *Cape-Fear Mercury* whatever might have a tendency to procure them juſtice, provided they would be reſponſible for what they advanced, and uſe decent language in their writings. To this they returned no direct anſwer, but referred to a pamphlet publiſhed by them ſome time ago, which I knew contained a very unfair repreſentation of things. Their not complying with your terms, was to me a proof of the diſhoneſty of their intentions, and your terms inconteſtibly prove the falſhood of the aſſertion, *That the privilege of the preſs was denied them.*

They alledged the money collected by the taxes in the county had been embezzled or miſapplied; the Governor aſſured them, the ſheriffs accounts with the veſtry and the court for the pariſh and county tax had been examined and approved. They imagined there had been paid into the treaſury a ſufficient ſum for ſinking all the paper money of former emiſſions, and inſinuated that the treaſurer either defrauded the public, or that the Aſſembly, from ſome ſiniſter views, did not burn the money according to law. The firſt could not have been long practiſed without the knowledge of the Aſſembly (and it is well known the treaſurer's accounts have been always fair and approved) and had the latter been the caſe, the public would ſoon have known it. Both theſe inſinuations were groundleſs; and to ſuppoſe the paper money was all ſunk while ſo much of it was current among us, was highly abſurd. Had the taxes that were yearly aſſeſſed been regularly and duly paid, perhaps the paper money would have been ſunk by that time; but they were not. Some ſheriffs failed largely in arrears with the public, which ſums could be recovered only by ſuits at law againſt the ſheriff's ſecurities, and ſometimes even the ſecurities failed. Beſides, theſe people who took upon themſelves to regulate the province paid no taxes for ſeveral years. They imagined, without any juſt cauſe, the public was abuſed and impoſed on, that the legiſlature was in a confederacy againſt the people; and though the contrary was very evident, yet their imagining or reporting it, was a ſufficient reaſon, with theſe people of candor, and their adherents, for its being really ſo, and for the world's believing it, contrary to reaſon and well known facts. In order, I ſuppoſe, to keep themſelves in countenance, they reported, with their uſual candor and veracity, that the counties of Brunſwick and Cumberland had alſo refuſed to pay their taxes. It was the misfortune of theſe counties to be ſome time without ſheriffs, who are by law appointed to collect all public monies; to this their non-payment was owing, and they paid punctually when a proper officer was appointed to receive.

The ſcarcity of money put many under difficulties to pay their taxes, which were increaſed by an act of the legiſlature for building a government houſe; but taxes were unavoidable and a government houſe much wanted; the burthen of which fell chiefly upon the importers of ſpirituous liquors on the ſea board (an additional duty having been laid on liquors for that purpoſe) and the maſters of ſlaves (for by an *equitable* regulation of this province, all inland taxes are aſſeſſed per poll) both theſe inconveniences were little felt by the Regulators, few of them having many ſlaves, and the liquors imported among them were generally ſmuggled by land from the adjacent provinces.

I have ſaid "a government houſe was much wanted," this I ſuppoſe to be the truth, becauſe the propoſal for building one originated with the repreſentatives of the people, and the bill for it was oppoſed in the houſe by very few beſides the ſouthern members. Conſidering the ſituation of the province, ſome have thought it imprudent to erect ſo ſpacious a building at the public expence; yet coſtly and expenſive as it was, the addition it gave to our taxes was far from making it an act of oppreſſion; neither was it a ſufficient cauſe for flying in the face of government, or for refuſing to pay the pariſh, county, or even the province tax. What would theſe people or their adherents have ſaid, if government had followed their example, and expelled them the province for this notorious diſobedience to the legiſlature? They had long refuſed to pay taxes; a ſheriff dared not attempt to diſtrain for them; if he even attempted to ſerve a writ on them he was threatened, ſometimes whipped and compelled to eat the precept. In September laſt they broke up the Hillſborough court, beat in a barbarous manner the lawyers that attended the court, and totally demoliſhed the houſes of one of them. But all theſe are things, it ſeems, of no moment and beneath the notice of government, becauſe the Regulators did them, and whatever they did was certainly for the public good. I am told they aſſert confidently (and are believed by ſome) that they did not intend to interrupt the court, but only to expel the lawyers. Even ſuppoſing a poſſibility of this being true, what judge would ſit upon the bench to be dictated to by a mob. Not content with ſhutting up their own court, a large body of them went armed to Saliſbury to prevent the ſitting of the court for that diſtrict, which they alſo effected, to the great detriment of creditors, and the encouragement of fraud and villainy of every kind. Having ſo far accompliſhed their long premeditated ſcheme, they eſtabliſhed courts of their own, from which juries were excluded, that invaluable privilege of a Britiſh ſubject, the court being a committee (as they termed it) of their people who all ſat as judges. In theſe courts they determined actions of debt, and even of aſſault and battery; inflicting baniſhment on thoſe who dared to diſobey their decrees: Beſides, they committed many lawleſs acts of outrage and violence; thereby rendering very precarious the liberty and property of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, and deſtroying the peace, the good order, and indeed the very conſtitution of the province.

In this ſtate of confuſion the Aſſembly met, and a letter addreſſed to the honourable Maurice Moore, Eſq; and ſigned James Hunter *, appeared in the North-Carolina Gazette —— This letter was deſigned to vindicate the Regulators, and to arraign the conduct of public officers; and indeed (beſides ſome trifling inaccuracies) it wanted only *Truth* to make it a performance highly honourable to the writer; but, unfortunately for him, not one charge in it could be ſupported. Herman Huſbands, the Repreſentative of the Regulators, ſolemnly diſclaimed all knowledge of it; but it was proved he had altered it in ſome places, added to it in others, and had ſent it to the preſs. He was before the profeſſed patron of their cauſe, he was now the convicted patron of this letter; the contents of which he could not prove; therefore, and becauſe he appeared to be the principal of the mob that interrupted the court at Hillſborough, he was expelled the Houſe. He advanced not one ſpecific charge that did not appear malicious or falſe, or both. It is generally granted that their ſheriffs often impoſed on them while they were permitted to collect, or diſtrain for, taxes; the only inſtance of which Huſbands mentioned to the Aſſembly, was a ſheriff's taking eight ſhillings and four pence inſtead of eight ſhillings, which appeared thus; the Sheriff took a Spaniſh dollar, which the taxable, from whom he had it, valued at eight ſhillings and four pence, though dollars were then current at eight ſhillings, beſides dollars are not a legal tender in payment of taxes.

In the expulſion of Huſbands, the Aſſembly has been accuſed of acting from a complaiſance to, or a fear of, the Governor. Admitting they were ſuch proſtitutes, and the Governor ſo ſtrenuous a ſtickler for injuſtice (neither of which I admit otherwiſe than as falſe and malicious) why did they not expel T. Perſon? he appeared in the Aſſembly openly and avowedly in favour of Huſbands and his party, and was accuſed by a Crown officer. Had they been actuated by ſuch diſhonourable motives in the firſt inſtance, they certainly would in the ſecond. They would at leaſt have been conſiſtent with themſelves, and would have expelled the one on the ſame principles they expelled the other; for his Excellency deemed them both as enemies to the government. To me this concluſion appears reaſonable and juſt; but the abettors of theſe people adopt their creed, and will not admit any thing that fixes a fault on them, to be reaſonable or juſt; and yet they have the modeſty to demand credit for whatever they ſay againſt the legiſlature, though contradicted by reputable evidence, or even by facts.

After expulſion, Huſbands was taken into cuſtody, but the jury not finding a bill againſt him, he was diſmiſſed †. The Regulators, in the interim, determined to prevent his coming to a legal trial, muſtered their forces, and were on their way to Newbern, full of threats againſt the legiſlature; but Huſbands met them and they diſperſed.

The country was now juſtly alarmed, and being fully convinced nothing but an armed force could effectually reduce to good order, a ſet of people, who had trampled upon all civil authority, and acted in open contempt of the laws of the province, an Aſſociation was agreed upon, and ſigned by the principal inhabitants of Wilmington diſtrict, to which thoſe of Newbern diſtrict alſo ſubſcribed, and Governor Tryon, "anxious to reſtore good order and publick tranquillity," offered his ſervice, though at that time appointed to another government, and troops were inſtantly raiſed, agreeable to an act of Aſſembly, which troops did not conſiſt of crown officers and lawyers. The privates were chiefly reſidents, and moſt of them either freeholders or the ſons of freeholders. Their officers were in general gentlemen of property and character; there were alſo a great many gentlemen volunteers, of whom as well as of the officers, many were members of Aſſembly, who have ever ſtrenuouſly oppoſed all arbitrary and oppreſſive meaſures.

When the two armies met, ſubmiſſion and a ſurrender of their outlaws were demanded by the Governor, and rejected by the Regulators. Agreeable to the Riot act of this province, the ſheriff of the county was ſent to order them to diſperſe, for which proper time was given them, but in vain. They treated his Excellency's propoſals with contempt, dared the Loyaliſts to fire upon them. They declared they came prepared for a battle, and battle was their wiſh. With their guns cocked and preſented, they endeavoured, by all the inſolence and ſcurrility of language they were maſters of, (in which they appeared to be adepts) to provoke our troops to fire ſooner than the Governor promiſed he would, which promiſe he was ſo far from breaking, that he gave them more time. An exchange of priſoners was propoſed; the Governor required it to be immediate, but waited a conſiderable time, in which he ſent ſeveral meſſages to them; at laſt finding they detached parties to flank him on both ſides, he ſent a meſſenger expreſsly to acquaint them he was to fire; and till after this meſſenger was returned with their reply, *that he might fire and be damned*, there was not one gun diſcharged againſt them. Theſe are facts not to be diſputed, though the contrary hath been reported by ſome evil minded perſons; but I think the impartial will be convinced that the blood ſhed at the Alamance, was owing to the obſtinacy of theſe infatuated people. They truſted to their numbers, in which they were deceived; and now many of them are of opinion that providence was againſt them.

In the evening before the engagement, two gentlemen from the Governor's camp had the misfortune to fall in with a party of Regulators. Theſe gentlemen they made priſoners, tied, whipped, and otherwiſe abuſed them; which ceatainly was no indication of peaceful intentions; it was rather a commencement of hoſtilities. And after the Governor's proclamation of pardon had been iſſued, they fired upon a party of the Loyaliſts and wounded one of them. If this is not to be in actual rebellion, what, in the name of God, can poſſibly be called rebellion?

What the authors propoſe by it does not clearly appear, but it has been ſaid, that in this battle at Alamance, not above five hundred Regulators were engaged, and that not more than ten were killed. Humanity makes me wiſh this were true, but there are living evidences to prove their number was near three thouſand, though a great many of them run at the firſt fire, and there are dead evidences (which in this caſe are equal to living ones) that about four times that number expired upon the ſpot.

As to Few, whoſe excution is ſo much exclaimed againſt, he was an enthuſiaſt in their cauſe; he was taken on the field of battle, and he was an outlaw. His country had long before paſſed ſentence on him. Mercy ſhould be extended where it can conſiſtent with the public intereſt, but ever with diſcretion. Sometimes it is even criminal to ſpare. Let thoſe who talk ſo indiſcriminately of mercy remember that *a God all mercy is a God unjuſt*, and that juſtice doth not preclude from the heart the feelings of humanity. I have heard ſome of theſe all merciful people aſk, why all the outlaws were not hanged as well as Few? and I make no doubt but that in their pious zeal for traducing the Governor and the Loyaliſts, they will call the pardon granted to ſome of them, if not an act of inhumanity, an act of injuſtice at leaſt.

The man of Wake-County was puniſhed, not becauſe he would not fight againſt the Regulators, but becauſe he very liberally offered money to thoſe who would inliſt into their ſervice, and fight againſt their country. The priſoner, who was ſhot in attempting his eſcape, had been taken out of the front rank of the Regulators army, with all his accoutrements before the engagement began, in the height of which he made the attempt which coſt him his life. The ſtory of burning Few's houſe is totally falſe and groundleſs. Why theſe, and a great many other falſe reports ſhould be induſtriouſly propagated, and facts wilfully miſrepreſented, I know not; but I am very ſure thoſe concerned in ſuch vile traffic are unfriendly to the community, and diſhonourable to ſociety.

Thoſe who know moſt of the Regulators, know they have been injured; but they alſo know that they aimed at ſomething beſides a redreſs of grievances. Among many other inſtances, Huſband's conduct at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, is a convincing proof of this. Every branch of the legiſlature was anxious to have their affairs examined and fairly adjuſted; but inſtead of Huſband's ſupporting their cauſe, he betrayed it, for he ſpecified no one charge againſt the officers that could be legally proved. His conduct ſeemed calculated rather to offend and irritate than to conciliate government. It appears from their own papers they intended to take the command of the province (though this was not generally known among themſelves) and to ſubvert its conſtitution. Some have ſuſpected this from the firſt riſe of that party; and ſome others who were long attached to them on account of their complaints, have at laſt been convinced, both by their writings and their conduct before the affair at Alamance, that to ſeize the reins of government was their final aim. The dying Mirrel confeſſed they were rebels, and that he fully deſerved the ignominious death his country had aſſigned him; and one of their wounded, a little before he expired, thanked the gentlemen of our army for their civilities and humane treatment, begged them to forgive him for fighting againſt them; and declared it was unanimouſly agreed upon among the Regulators, if they proved victorious, to put every man in the government ſervice to death.

To tell a people (eſpecially if they think themſelves injured) that they are oppreſſed, procures their attention, and ſome degree of reſpect. To eſpouſe their cauſe and offer your ſervices in obtaining them juſtice wins their affections. This game Huſbands played with theſe people, by which he acquired an influence among them. They placed a confidence in him, and without examining into the truth and propriety of his words and actions, they implicitly believed all he ſaid and did was for their

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* *One of their principals.*

† *He was afterwards indicted for a riot, and not appearing, though the court ſat ſixty days to give him and others time to come in with their evidences, he and they became outlaws.*

good. This confidence he availed himself of, and inflamed their minds. Real injuries were extremely exaggerated, and imaginary ones conjured into existence; many things were done as if solely intended to provoke government. The conduct and advice of individuals, as well as public transactions, artfully and wilfully perverted to disaffect and irritate the people; and, when all these failed in making proselytes, flagellation was often inflicted by some of his party. Many have been threatened and whipped into Regulators, as the faggot-cutter in the farce was into a physician. If their convert-elect still proved refractory they contrived to bring him before their Committee, which was as arbitrary as the execrable star-chamber court, and from which there was no appeal, and banishment the only alternative. This was obtaining justice for the people, and redressing grievances with a vengeance.

Among those who devoted themselves to Husbands and his colleagues, there were some without principles and without property, regardless of consequences, because they had nothing to lose, and too lazy to procure a living by honest industry, they were ripe for any enterprize. There were others again who had both property and principles, but with regard to government, republicans. Such people ever look with jealous eyes on public officers, and are enemies, from principle, to that subordination so essential to the being of a well-regulated state. The majority of both these classes were, in disposition, Levellers. A man genteely dress gave them great offence. Husbands had policy enough to bind them all to him, and to each other, by a solemn oath. This oath was taken by some without reflection, and they repented of it, but were too conscientious to violate it, by which means they were hurried into things which, in their hearts they condemned.

During the affair at Hillsborough in 1768 (the account of which published by them, is a most base misrepresentation, whereby they grosly abused the public) a number of these people, convinced of the badness of their measures, submitted to government. They appeared so smitten with guilt and grief for it, they commanded pity. Bound as they were by their oath, they dared not recede, and to take up arms against their Sovereign and Country filled them with horror. They chose, at last, the better part, and determined to become good subjects; but they were soon after insulted, abused, and even whipped by the Regulators; and were again obliged to join them, or have their houses burnt, and their farms ruined. Some, to avoid their persecutions, and the evils they were drawing upon themselves, removed out of the province.

By such indirect measures as these, the Regulators became a numerous and powerful party. At first they refused their obedience to the laws of the province, and at last they acted in open defiance of them: Some were indicted for the outrages committed in September 1770, and proclamations were issued, requiring them to submit to a legal trial; this they obstinately refused, no sheriff dared attempt to take any of them, and no posse comitatus could be raised against them, and thus they became outlaws.

It hath been said, "legislature might have prevented matters from coming to such extremities." There is a wide difference between theory and practice, and I believe these theoretic gentlemen would have found it very difficult, if at all practicable, to satisfy a set of people, who looked upon every one as their enemy, who did not, in thought, word, and deed, coincide with their opinions. I admit that legislature was, at first, rather too inattentive to disturbances occasioned by these people. An immediate enquiry should have been made into the conduct of the public officers; the ambiguous and confused Fee-law should have been repealed, attornies fees restricted; and officers guilty of extortions displaced and fined. But what legislature, under heaven, could satisfy the complaints and prevent murmurings of such a set of people? Some of republican principles, and others if no principles at all; few of them capable of knowing what was, or what was not, for the public good, and all infatuated to a degree of madness in favour of a man contentious in his disposition, and politics diametrically opposite to the principles of the British constitution. In the last session of Assembly the fee-law, so justly complained of, was repealed; extortion in an officer made a forfeiture of office, and the attornies fees limited. If any real grievances remained yet unredressed, and the redress in the power of the legislature, it was their own faults. Husbands was supposed to attend that session as a member to assert their grievances, which if he had done (and that he did not hath plainly appeared) every thing legislature could have done in their favour would then have been done. He made many believe he came prepared to prove these people were oppressed with burthens too heavy to be borne; but when he opened his budget these mighty grievances vanished. They were so visionary and ill founded that truth disclaimed them all: though this conduct of his was strangely mysterious, if he aimed at a redress of grievances; but I affirm it (and I am sure can authenticate the assertion) that he did not wish for a redress of grievances on constitutional principles.

The most strict impartial scrutinists into these affairs have thought something besides a redress of grievances was the ruling motive with Husbands and his colleagues *; because they wanted to introduce a form of government which they drew up, and which were subversive of our excellent constitution; because they misrepresented facts, and published falsehoods to the world; because they exaggerated the grievances of the people, and made them believe they were injured when they were not; because they would admit nothing to be right that contradicted their absurd and treasonable plan of government; because they scarce ever took one step that did not tend to exasperate each party against the other, rather than to effect an accommodation; because when Husbands was called upon by the Assembly to declare their grievances, he either could or would not point out any real ones; and because instead of endeavouring to prevent the dreadful issue of an engagement, they prepared for war, and made poor ignorant people believe the government troops would burn, kill, and destroy them and their property, by which means they persuaded many to join their army.

Their intentions and opinion of their power, are clearly expressed in Howell's letter to Hunter, in which he asks of Hunter the clerkship of a county (an office in the gift of the Crown) and tells him he may do in these things as he pleases. When such was their conduct and such their avowed intentions; what, I pray; was left for government to do? We have already seen they bid defiance to law and civil authority; they had, in fact, made themselves masters of several counties; and the whole province must either become their vassals, or they must be suppressed; to effect which recourse was had to an armed force as the only expedient. From a conviction of the justness and necessity of such an expedition to preserve the constitution of the province, gentlemen of the first character and property in it supported the measure, and carried it into execution at the hazard of their lives, in which complaisance to Governor *Tryon* could not have been their motive; he was just about to leave the province, and they had no favours to expect from him; besides many of the officers and volunteers had been, for some time past, not upon best terms with his Excellency. A law of the province warranted the expedient, which these gentlemen supported, solely because they thought it a duty they owed to themselves and to their country,

and though they deemed the Regulators as enemies to the province, yet were they not insensible to the feelings of humanity in their treatment of the prisoners and the wounded. That these were treated with cruelty or neglect, or that a gun was fired against them while a treaty or any thing like a treaty subsisted between the parties, I peremptorily deny; and I affirm; the reports that suggest either the one or the other, are most malicious falsehoods.

I am not surprised that those who believe Hunter's letter, and that the Loyalists discharged their cannon upon the Regulators while a treaty subsisted between them, should condemn the measures of government, and reproach those who could be guilty of disgraceful conduct. Were I of their faith, I would from my heart join them in their censures and reproaches; but the contents of Hunter's letter were proved to be false in open Assembly, and the other is notoriously false. Before I can subscribe to the assertion that in all rebellions the rulers of the state are the cause, I must renounce what little knowledge I have of history; though I do not mean by this to exculpate our public officers, many of whom have acted unworthily. We wanted regulation in many things, but not such Regulators as Husbands and his colleagues. Private pique and resentment, it is said, influenced these people, and some part of their conduct evince it. However justly founded their resentment may have been to individuals, it was villainous to involve a province in riots and tumults on that account; but as it hath eventually affected the province, I hope the conduct of the objects of that resentment will be strictly examined, and if they are found guilty, they may depend upon my services in endeavouring to entail that infamy upon their names, which enemies to their country deserve.

In this account of our public disturbances I have stated matters according to the best intelligence I could procure. If I have erred in any thing, it was not intentional, and I am open to conviction; I have wilfully misrepresented nothing; that being one of the things I most heartily despise. I pay court to no man or set of men, and I have no private quarrel with Husbands or any of his party; on the contrary, I have the greatest compassion for the most of them, being convinced they were extremely deceived and abused by their pretended patrons. Proper laws were enacted to prevent the exaction of exorbitant fees, but their sheriffs could not be tried while they prevented the courts from sitting. To me it is evident, these infatuated people received much more injury from those they defended than they did from the goverment against which they madly took up arms. In this opinion I am confirmed by the declarations of many of them; and this opinion, I am very sure, will be adopted by all those who will candidly inform themselves of the conduct of these people and the conduct of goverment towards them. If the candid be deceived by misinformation, they may be convinced of their errors, but the partial never can.

That parties may subside, that justice may ever pravail over oppression, and that we may be ever a free, a flourishing, and a happy people, is the fervent wish of

A FRIEND to the PROVINCE.

* *Ja. Hunter, J. Butler, and Redmap Howell.*

New Advertisements.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the MERMAID, *Captain* SAMUEL BALL,

AN Assortment of JEWELLERY, and some PLATE, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by JAMES OLIPHANT, at his shop on the Bay, just by the Exchange.——*N. B.* The highest prices given for old SILVER, GOLD, or JEWELS, either in exchange or cash.

JAMES JUHAN,

Lately arrived in this Province,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, that he proposes teaching *Violin*, *German Flute*, and *Guittar*; he likewise proposes tuning Harpsichords, Spinnets, &c. &c. by the year, quarter, or otherwise; and repairs, in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms, all sorts of musical instruments, fixes hairs on violin bows, &c. Those Ladies and gentlemen who please to employ him, may depend upon his diligence and care,

The said JUHAN has to sell a few excellent VIOLINS, at his lodgings at Mrs. Rivers's, in Tradd street.

Charles-Town, September 7, 1771.

THE Subscribers hereby give this public Notice, that they are determined to have all their Accounts settled to this Date, particularly for WOOD and LUMBER sold by them. And as they have made many bad Debts by long Credits, they are resolved not to send any more Wood or Lumber off the Wharf until the Cash is paid for them and Carting. Every Account so due, will be speedily delivered, and they expect to be no longer put off by those who have been repeatedly called on. All Accounts unsettled, will after the first of October next, be put into proper Hands, to be recovered without further Notice. CROSS & CALVERT.

N.B. They have for Sale, on Wragg's Wharf, a Quantity of LARGE GRAIN SALT.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN who understands book-keeping and accounts, writes a good hand and that with expedition; and if he has been used in a dry-goods store, will be more approved. A person so qualified, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

At the plantation of Jacob Gieger, *deceased, near* Dorchester, *on* Thursday *the* 3*d of* October *next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon;*

A LIKELY house Wench; also a feather bed, with furniture, being the remainder of the personal estate of Jacob Gieger, deceased. The conditions of the sale are, credit to the first of March, 1772, paying interest, and giving approved security to

PAUL SMISER,
JOHN SWINT,
JOHN WALTER, &
PHILIP GIVHAN,
} Executors.

SAMUEL BURN, of *Charles-Town*, Saddler, having assigned over to us, all his Book-Debts. We therefore request those indebted to him, to pay the same to us as soon as convenient. ANCRUMS & CHIFFELLE.

A LOT of LAND, belonging to the Estate of JOHN MACKENZIE, Esq; deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 24th instant. It is situated on the west side of New-Church Street, and contains sixty feet in front, and two hundred and thirty-five feet in depth. The terms are CASH.

JOHN PARKER,
WILLIAM STOUTENBURGH,
ROGER SMITH,
} Executors.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

ANY that are not wilfully blind have seen, for some time, that several of the pretended friends to the popular cause, in both Houses, have been preparing to desert. The destruction of Mr. Wilkes was a necessary step to the success of such a plan: He is not to be purchased; he has escaped assassins; nothing remains but to draw off the city; how far they and the Betrayer Judas will succeed, will appear at the next election for Sheriffs.

We hear the King has been to present the Rev. Dr. Thilus Meredith, Brother of Sir William Meredith, Bart. a living valued at Eight Hundred per Annum.

A funny correspondent observes, that the Scottish leaders of the Carlton-House Junto have provided Mr. Oliver a worthy colleague in his struggles for city Sheriff, as none can be more worthy the Scottish Minister, or an Oliver, than a *Kirkman*.

JUNE 14.

It is said that a Great Personage has lately expressed a desire of seeing Lord Camden fill some important office in the state.

We here that Lord Bute is preparing to make a visit to Ireland, where there is no doubt but he will meet with a reception suitable to his Character, unless he chooses to wave the *Honour* of popularity by making his tour *incog.*

It is said that the rough sketch of a plan for a coalition before the meeting of Parliament is forming by the drawing master of a Great Personage, for approbation.

JUNE 15.

We hear that the Privy Seal was offered to the Earl of Chatham, who nobly refused it, unless Lord Camden was restored, and the Parliament dissolved.

The promotion of Lord North's Brother to a bishopric, has given great umbrage to several of the dignified clergy.

Abandoned as we are to all the pleasures of dissipation, there appears to exist among the Sons of Liberty a noble emulation to support the vegetation of the seeds of virtue.

JUNE 22.

It may be depended on, that a single elderly gentleman, of considerable fortune, near Frome, in Somersetshire, has bequeathed an Estate to Mr. Wilkes of 1200l. per Annum after his decease; and it is said, that he hath already presented the Patriot with a genteel present as a reward for his services.

Yesterday several gentlemen in the ministerial interest were very busy in canvassing for Messrs. Plumb and Kirkman, but met with little success; Lord Bute is also busily employed in the same.

JUNE 25.

Yesterday came on at Guildhall, the election of Sheriffs of this city and county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing; when the Recorder came forward on the Hustings to explain the business of the meeting, but could not be heard for some time on account of the insults of many persons present, which at length subsided, and he proceeded a little while, but was again interrupted by groans, &c. which continued till the Lord Mayor interposed, and convinced the hall, that the business could not go on without the formality of an address from the Recorder; he was then permitted to finish his speech, which concluded with recommending to the choice of the livery, *the good and the independent.*

All the Aldermen who had not served the office of Sheriff were then put in nomination; the mention of each of their names was received with hisses and groans, except those of Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver; every hand was held up for the former with loud acclamations; the latter had but a few. Eighteen Commoners who had been drank to by several Lord Mayors were then nominated, but very few hands were held up for any of them, except for Mr. Bull; the mention of whose name was received with equal marks of approbation as that of Mr. Wilkes, and those two gentlemen were declared duly elected; but a poll was demanded in favour of Aldermen Plumbe, Kirkman, and Oliver, which began immediately.

The livery next proceeded to the choice of a Chamberlain, Bridge-Master, Auditors, &c. who were all continued as before, and Mr. Wrench was chosen one of the Ale-Conners, in the room of the late Mr. Rutty.

The above business being ended, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen came upon the Hustings, with an address, petition, and remonstrance to his Majesty, which was read and approved of. After which the Lord Mayor addressed the livery in a speech, declaring that notwithstanding the insults he had received for supporting and maintaining the rights and liberties of his fellow-citizens, he was not in the least intimidated, but will cheerfully go to St. James's with the new address, accompanied by the Aldermen, Common Council, &c. His Lordship's speech received the loud applauses of the hall.

The petition, remonstrance, &c. sets forth, that the grievances of the people are still the same as before the former remonstrance was presented, some of which are recapitulated; and complaint is made of the commiment of the Chief Magistrate and an Alderman of the city to the Tower by the House of Commons, for acting agreeable to the oath they had taken; also the act relative to the embankment of Durham-yard; and it concludes, with praying for the removal of evil counsellors, &c.

It was then moved and carried, that the Lord Mayor, the four city members, the court of Aldermen, Recorder, city officers, and a committee of Common Council should go to St. James's to present the address, petition and remonstrance.

A motion was made and carried, that the thanks of the livery be given to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for their steadily supporting the rights and privileges of the citizens of London, by opposing press-warrants.

A motion was also made and carried, that a gold cup adorned with the city arms, of two hundred pounds value, should be presented to the Lord Mayor; one of one hundred pounds to Mr. Wilkes; and another, of the same value, to Mr. Oliver, for their conduct in the affair of the Printers, and supporting the charters of this city, &c.

It is not a little remarkable, that the number of votes yesterday for Mr. Wilkes for the office of Sheriff, is exactly 296, the same as that with which Col. Luttrell was placed in the House of Commons last Middlesex election; and that Mr. Kirkman, who is one of Mr. Wilkes's antagonists, polled just 45.

This day, about half after twelve, the Lord Mayor, attended by his Chaplain, and the city officers, came to Guildhall, and gave his vote for Messrs. Wilkes and Bull, which he proclaimed aloud.

We hear that Lord Weymouth has a promise of the first vacant department, if he shall think it worth his acceptance.

JUNE 27.

Yesterday the Honourable Brownlow North, D. D. kissed his the King's hand on being appointed bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. His Lordship is half-brother to Lord North, and was born in 1741; so that he is near thirty years of age.

Last night a cabinet of the new Junto was held at Buckingham-house, at which all the members of that respectable society were present.

It is thought the ministry made their strongest push yesterday, as all the tradesmen and dependents on the court, excise-office, custom-house, victualling-office, &c. then voted.

Tuesday Sir Peter Dennis, Baronet, Rear-Admiral of the [illegible], was appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's ships [illegible] vessels in the Mediterranean, in the room of Commodore [illegible]oby.

The court, in all city-elections, are supposed to command one thousand five hundred of the livery. Of these near one thousand had polled last night.

JUNE 29.

The present contest for Sheriffs is more serious and important than many persons imagine. If the court aldermen are elected, there will be no new jury book; therefore in all crown causes, juries will continue to be packed as before; so that in a short time our boasted trial by jury will become, like a debate in parliament, a matter of form only, and decided by the corrupt influence of the minister. Besides the loss of this invaluable privilege, should the court aldermen succeed, the ministry will make a violent a push to get a trusty creature elected Lord Mayor next Michaelmas day; and then *every Warrant* from the court end of the town will be executed against any citizen, and all the persons in his house. No Printer must hereafter publish a [illegible]able against a wicked ministers if he should, there will be [illegible]es ready to devote him to Lord Mansfield. If he prints a [illegible]able concerning the people's representatives, the Sheriff's warrant, backed by a trusty tool of a Lord Mayor, sends him and all his people to Newgate.

One day in the last term, the names of public defaulters were called over before the barons of the exchequer, among whom was Lord Holland; when on an affidavit being read, that his lordship was proceeding to settle his accounts with all possible expedition, the barons were pleased to grant ten months longer time to finish them.

The success of Mr. Wilkes upon the poll so near the close, fills some great folks at the west end of the town with the utmost consternation; the Junto are determined that Lord North shall go out, if he has not power, art and cunning, sufficient for the rabble of the city.

A correspondent says, that the success of Mr. Wilkes, on the city poll, makes a certain great man, lately returned from exile, very much afraid of his own poll.

God forbid, says a Scotchman, that such a fellow as Wilkes, who deserves to be hanged, should ever be sheriff of London; be not so angry, says an Englishman near him, for making him Sheriff is the only thing, from the duty of his office, that will carry him to Tyburn.

It is said, that one reason why Mr. Wilkes stands a candidate for the office of Sheriff is, the opportunity which that office will give him of being admitted into his Majesty's presence, and of course an opportunity to lay his case before him in person.

Thursday night a general account of all the places vacant in the several public offices, at both ends of the town, was made out for the Premier.

It is supposed the above order was executed in order to provide for some *ministerial* liverymen.

This morning a liveryman declared before the Hustings, that he had been offered for his vote, either a lottery ticket or thirty pounds, but he nobly refused it.

An express is dispatched every day to Kew, at four o'clock, with an account of the poll for Sheriffs.

JULY 2.

Lottery tickets were so great a drug on Saturday last, that they were sent to sundry people of the livery of London, and particularly to one Harris, a ticket-porter at the custom-house, who was told, that on condition that he, Harris, paid one shilling, and went with the bearer and voted for Plumbe and Kirkman, he should have the ticket, but the man had more virtue than to take it.

Mr. Stanley, butcher, of the liberty of Norton Falgate, and a liveryman of the city of London, was last Saturday applied to by a certain gentleman, and earnestly requested to go that day and poll for Mr. alderman Plumbe and Mr. alderman Kirkman, and a gratuity for his so doing, he offered immediately to give him two state lottery tickets. Mr. Stanley, as an honest and [illegible] man, nobly refused to comply, and treated the offer with great contempt, and declared he would on this day go and give his vote for Mr. alderman Wilkes, and Frederick Bull, Esq.

Yesterday finally ended the poll for Sheriffs, when the numbers stood thus:

	Mon.	*Tu.*	*Wed.*	*Thu.*	*Frid.*	*Sat.*	*Mon.*	*Total.*
Wilkes,	296	331	395	355	265	233	440	2315
Bull,	276	297	372	333	241	218	467	2194
Kirkman,	45	458	482	366	216	174	208	1959
Plumbe,	34	443	471	356	209	196	196	1875
Oliver	28	51	21	4	4	2	8	119

The declaration of the numbers is to be made to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor ordered the numbers on the poll for Sheriffs to be put up at the front of the Mansion-house.

Yesterday lord chief justice De Grey sat in the Court of Common Pleas at Guildhall, for a short time, but on account of the hurrying and noise occasioned by the election for Sheriffs, the court could not proceed on business, and was adjourned till this day.

Yesterday came on at the adjournment of the sessions at Guildhall, the trial of Edward Twine Carpenter, for an assault in seizing and taking up the person of J. Wheble, according to the royal proclamation for that purpose, when he was found guilty, fined one shilling, and ordered to be imprisoned for two months in Wood-street-compter.

The prophecy of the Earl of Chatham seems now verifying apace.—When speaking of the conduct of the present ministry, he said,—"You have made Mr. Wilkes your master, you will soon make him Sheriff for London and Middlesex, afterwards Lord-Mayor"

It is worth observing, and much to the honour of the present Lord Mayor, that when solicited for his interest in behalf of Mr. Wilkes, he replied, "I shall give Mr. Wilkes my own vote, but will not offer to influence any one person, as I think every man should be free in his choice."

It is said a certain Scots nobleman, who came to England to be an ear-witness of the triumph of the Brentford parson and Middlesex's friends over Mr. Wilkes, is preparing to return again to Germany for the benefit of his health.

It was yesterday evening confidently asserted by a gentleman at the Smyrna, that Colonel Luttrel will shortly accept of a considerable post under the government, by which his seat will be vacated, in order to try what Mr. Wilkes will do on the occasion.

The steadiness and unanimity of the liverymen of London, in electing Messrs. Wilkes and Bull Sheriffs of this city for the year ensuing, will be a lasting monument to their honour, and a fresh proof that the citizens of the metropolis are not to be bribed into opposition to a man whose conduct (unlike that of our modern patriots) has been constantly steady and irreproachable.

The following toasts are now drank:—May the *Sheriffs white* triumph over the *Ministers black rod*.—May *patriotic principle* never *let out* on *ministerial interest*.

JULY 4.

Yesterday the the two Sheriffs accompanied by one of the Under-Sheriffs, went at half an hour past ten to Guildhall, and cast up the poll books for the new election of Sheriffs, which they finished about a quarter after three, when the Common Serjeant, in the room of Mr. Recorder, who was at the Sessions House, declared the numbers to be as follows; viz. For Alderman Wilkes 2315; Mr. Bull 2194; Alderman Kirkman 1494; Plumbe 1875; Oliver 119: Whereupon the two first were declared duly elected; which was received by the numerous concourse of people in the Hall, with long and loud acclamations; and the sheriffs-elect addressed the Livery as follows:

Mr. Alderman WILKES's SPEECH.

"*Gentlemen, and fellow Citizens,*

"I thank you for the honour you have done me, and congratulate you on the complete triumph of this day over the corrupt arts of a profligate Administration, the most barefaced bribery and daring menaces, the many shameful practices of the wretched tools of arbitrary power among us, the insolent mandates of placemen, and the treachery of the pretended friends of Liberty and their country. Your firmness and zeal have crushed the united forces of all those, who meant to enslave this great city. I have not the least doubt that the same happy union among ourselves will always remain a firm barrier against every future attack from the concealed and insidious friend, or the open enemy.

"Permit me to assure you of the closest attention to every part of my duty, and the faithful discharge of my office. One particular only I must entirely leave to my worthy Colleague, as I am incapable of acting. Petitions from this City to the House of Commons, I cannot present at the bar of that House, because I am actually a part of the Representative Body of this Kingdom, being one of the legal Members for this County. The independent and spirited freeholders of Middlesex have given me as clear a right to a seat in Parliament, as the electors of any other knight of a shire in England can give to any gentleman. By the most atrocious injustice of a Majority, placed and pensioned by the venal influence of the Minister, I am deprived of the enjoyment of that right, in direct violation of the clearest privileges of a free people. My legal claim however is clear, and shall on all occasions be supported with spirit.

"The Sheriffs, Gentlemen, merit all our thanks for their attentive, upright, and impartial behaviour during the course of a tedious poll. To a thorough knowledge of business they joined the utmost fairness and candour. In the whole of their proceedings they have secured the approbation of the public. Their conduct cannot at any time be excelled, but I hope it will be equalled, at least by those, who, through your favour, are to be their immediate successors."

The SEECH *of* FREDERICK BULL, *Esq.*

"*Gentlemen of the Livery, and Fellow Citizens*

"PERMIT me to acknowledge to you the sense I have of the honour you have now called me to, and I cannot but think myself the more obliged, as it was unsolicited by me.

"I should not in these alarming times have waited to be asked to accept could I have thought myself equal to this important office. However, Gentlemen, as you have been pleased to fix on me, give me leave to assure you, I will do every thing in my power to preserve the peace, and to promote the welfare, the honour, and independance of the City of London."

The Sheriffs were particularly careful in casting up the Poll, on account of it having been reported, that a scrutiny would be demanded; but no motion was made for that purpose.

According to letters from Vienna, the Court of Petersburgh is actually meditating an expedition to the frontiers of China, and the Mogul's country, which will be carried into execution after peace is made with the Grand Seignior.

WHITEHALL, *June* 29. The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Ralph Payne, Knight of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor in chief of his Majesty's Leeward Caribbee islands in America, in the room of William Woodley, Esq.

ST. JAMES's *July* 2. Last night the ceremony of christening of the young Prince was performed in the Great Council Chamber by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Royal Highness was named Ernest Augustus. The Sponsors were, his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh Strelitz in person; his Serene Highness Prince Maurice of Saxe Gotha, represented by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household and her Serene Highness the Hereditary princess of Hesse Cassel, represented by the countess of Egremont.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 12.

LAST Sunday arrived here in the Ship Mermaid, Captain Samuel Ball, from London, Arthur Middleton, Esq; and Family, Dr. Charles Drayton (Son of the Honourable John Drayton, Esq;) and Mr. Thomas Pinckney, second Son of the late Honourable Charles Pinckney, Esq; with several other Passengers.—Letters by this Ship say, that David Deas, and Barnard Elliott, Esqrs. are to be Members of his Majesty's Council for this Province. And that his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES-MONTAGU, our Governor, &c. had not embarked in the Tartar Man of War (as was reported) but but would leave England about this Time.—The next Ships to be expected from London are, the Magna Charta, Capt. Maitland; the Queen, Captain Harrison; the Beaufain, Capt. Curling, and the Porland, Captain Wilson.

The 14th ult. Tiagadou-rhourah, a Chief of the Mohawk Tribe of Indians, with four other Mohawks, six Cherokees, and eighteen Catawbas, arrived in Town, and have had several Conferences with his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. These Mohawks had been on an Embassy, to make a general Peace between the Six Nations, and all the Tribes inhabiting from the Ohio to the Chicasah's, with twenty-nine of which Tiagadou rhourah had exchanged Belts of Wampum.—Last Friday Tiagadou-rhourah died of a Fever, and seemed a very devout Christian. The next Day the Rest of the Mohawks embarked on their Return to their Country, by Way of Philadelphia, in the Brigantine Friendship, Captain Blewer.

Rear-Admiral Montagu arrived at Boston the 12th ult. which made the Fleet there then consist of the following Ships, &c.

Ships Names,	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Captain,	64	Simmonds,
Salisbury,	50	Berkley,
Lively,	24	Talbot,
Rose,	20	Caldwell,
Gibraltar,	20	Sir Thomas Rich,
Tamar,	16	Hay,
Beaver,	14	Linzee,
Swan,	14	Ayscough,
Senegal,	14	Blair,
Bonetta,	10	Squier,
Hope Scooner	8	Dawson,
Gaspee Scooner,	8	Dudingston,

The Halifax, Captain Scott, and the Canso, Captain Moust, armed Scooners, of 8 Guns each, were daily expected to add to the Number.

Commodore Byron, in the Panther, of 60 Guns, was also arrived at his Station at Newfoundland, but no other Ships of his Squadron.

Capt. Campbell, of the Scooner North-Briton, arrived at Philadelphia from this port, on the 13th ult. the day he left this Bar, fell in with a Spanish Snow, full of Soldiers, &c. who informed him, that she belonged to a Fleet of thirteen Sail, who were bound from La Vera Cruz and the Havanna for Cadiz, with the troops that were relieved from the Mexican station; but on the 5th or 6th ult. a Ship and Snow ran on shore on Cape Florida, where they were lost, from whence the above Snow took all the People, being about eighty in Number, with as much Specie as possible, and with which they were proceeding on their Voyage; but falling short of Provisions, the Snow put into Cape-Look-Out, in North-Carolina, where Captain Campbell was also obliged, by contrary Winds, to put in, and informs, that the Spanish Snow landed all the Seamen and Officers belonging to the Wrecks, leaving none on board but their own Complement, being a Regiment of Grenadiers, &c.—It is computed the Spaniards, landed in North-Carolina, have with them in Specie, above half a Million of Dollars, Part of which they plundered from the Wrecks. The Snow also discharged Capt. Fisher, his Mate, and eight other Englishmen, who they were taking to Old Spain, to be put on board the Gallies, Capt. Fisher informed Captain Campbell, that he and his People were taken out of a Scooner on the Coast of Cuba, belonging to this Place, about three Years ago, and had been confined in a Gaol in the Havanna ever since.

Dr. Armstrong, in his Letters lately published, remarks, that the finest and sweetest Oranges in the World, are found in Provence, in the South of France, produced by grafting on the Pomegranate Tree, which gives the Fruit a particular Flavour. As South-Carolina produces both the Orange and Pomegranate Trees; QUERE, if such excellent Oranges might not be raised here, by grafting in like Manner? and if such Trees would not be more hardy, and better endure our Winters, than those we cultivate?

Last Sunday Night, Colonel Daniel Hayward (the greatest Planter in this Province) was maried to Miss Elizabeth Simons, a Daughter of Benjamin Simons, Esq; late Commissary-General.

The same Evening, Mr. John Imrie, Ship-Builder, was married to the Widow of the late Alexander Russel.

On Tuesday last arrived here, his Majesty's Packet-Boat Sandwich, commanded by Capt. Richard Nottingham, in nine Weeks from Falmouth.

The same Day died, Mr. James Pratt, a very honest Man, who was Door-Keeper to his Majesty's honourable Council.

Yesterday embarked and sailed in the Ship Carolina-Packet, Captain John Turner, for London, Mrs. Evans, Relict of the late Reverend John Evans, who was Rector of St. Bartholomew's Parish, with several other Passengers.

The Price of Rice is at present unsettled. Those that would buy offer 3*l.* but the Sellers demand 3*l.* 10*s.* per Hundred.

Timothy's Maine List.

Sept.	*Arrivals at Charles-Town,*	*From*
8*th.*	Ship Mermaid, Samuel Ball,	London
	Scooner Prussian Hero, Henry Crik,	Philadelphia
10*th.*	Snow Sandwich (Pt. B.) Capt. R. Nottingham,	Falmouth
	Sloop John Eaton, John Eve,	Musquito Shore
11*th.*	Sloop Academy, Ichabod Chace,	Rhode-Island
	Sloop Tucker,	St. Kitts
12*th.*	Brigt. Hawke, Francis Williams,	Philadelphia
Aug.	*Sailed,*	*For*
7*th.*	Ship Mars, Francis Holland,	Liverpoole
	Brigt. Friendship, Joseph Blewer,	Philadelphia
	Scooner Savannah-Packet, James Turner,	Georgia
	Scooner Betsey, Nathaniel Fulton,	Musquito-Shore
	Scooner Dolphin, Alexander Smith,	Barbados
	Sloop Banister, Zachariah Burchmore,	Grenada
12*th.*	Ship Carolina-Packet, John Turner,	London
	Ship Queen Charlotte, Hugh Rose,	London
	Brigt. Nancy, George Pitt,	Jamaica
	Sloop Adventure, Thomas Heyward,	Grenada
	Remain windbound or cleared,	*For*
	Scooner Merrimack, Francis Rust,	Dominica
	Scooner Tryal, John Green,	Cape-Fear
	Scooner Dispatch, Benjamin Minors,	Providence
	May sail between this and our next.	
	Snow Dominica Packet, Daniel Adnett,	Dominica
	Brigt. Charming Jenny, Richard Brewer,	Jamaica
	Sloop Robert, Joseph Vesey,	Barbados
	Entered out, besides the above,	*For*
	Sloop Dispatch, Elias Young,	Barbados
	Other Vessels in Port.	
	His Majesty's Ship Mercury, Capt. Robert Keeler,	
	Ship Two Brothers, Hugh Glen,	
	Ship Liberty, John Lasley,	
	Snow Charlotte, James Toth,	
	Brigt. Anna, Miguel Calderin,	
	Brigt. Margaret, Charles Henry,	
	Brigt. Duke of Athol, Robert Grinly,	
	Scooner Exchange, John Willis,	
	Scooner Four Friends, Henry Rogers,	
	Scooner Expedition,	
	Scooner Sally, Thomas Tucker,	
	Scooner Mentor, John Moncrieff,	
	Sloop William & Martha, Duncan McNiell,	
	Sloop Rachel, Joseph Seymour,	

Arrivals from this Port.

Brigt. Endeavour, George Cleiland	*London*
Ship Marlborough, George Prestwick,	*London*
Ship Speedwell, George Hardwick,	*Cowes*
Brigt. Barclay, Zachariah Mill,	*Cowes*
Ship Father's Desire, Isaac Moorson,	*Cowes*
His Majesty's Ship Gibraltar, Capt. Sir Thomas Rich,	Boston
Scooner North-Briton, Duncan Campbell,	*Philadelphia*

New Advertisement.

FOR SALE,

A VERY neat PHAETON, with Crane Necks, and Harness for two Horses. Enquire at Mr. JACKSON's Livery-Stables, or in Broad-street of

DAVID WISE, Saddler.

MR. HENRY BONNEAU informs me of a grey Horse, about 13¼ hands high, branded SM on the mounting shoulder, having strayed into his plantation. The owner must prove his property within the time prescribed by law, and apply to JOHN WIGFALL, J. P.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE valuable NEGRO BOYS, who can shave and dress as well as any in town, belonging to the estate of CHARLES YOU, deceased. Also a parcel of HATS and TOOLS. Apply to THOMAS YOU.

ALEXANDER ALEXANDER proposes to open his EVENING SCHOOL, on Monday the 16th of September, at his House in Union-Street. Continued.

[*A Number of Advertisements unavoidably left out this Week, for Want of Room, will have good Places allotted for them in our next.*]

St. Bartholomew's Parish, Aug. 9, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given to all, as well Residents as Non-Residents, that are liable to pay Taxes for the Maintenance of the Poor of ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Parish, that they are assessed at the following Rates, viz.

On all Slaves, *One Shilling* per Head;
On Lands (Town Lots excepted) *One Shilling* per 100 Acres;
Faculties, Professions (the Clergy excepted) and Handicraft Trades, *Six-pence* per Cent.
Town, Village, or Borough Lots, *Six-pence* per Cent.
Interest Money, *Six-pence* per Cent.
Annuities, *Two Shillings* per Cent.
Stock in Trade, *Six-pence* per Cent.
Free Negroes, *One Shilling* per Head.

All Persons concerned, are therefore desired to avail themselves of this Notice, and render in (on Oath) an Account of all their Taxables, as above, and pay the same to the following Persons, viz.

WILLIAM SANDERS, of the *Round O*;
JOHN BELLINGER, } *of Ashepoo*;
JAMES BOLTON, }
JAMES HAMILTON, Esq; of *Saltcatcher*;
TOBIAS FORD, of the *Horse-Shoe*;
SAMUEL RILEY, of *Jacksonburgh*;

or either of them, on or before the first Day of *October* next.

WILLIAM SANDERS, } *Church-*
JOHN BELLENGER, } *Wardens.*

JAMES McCALL,

Has just received, by the Ship BRITANNIA, *Captain* BALL, *from* LONDON,

SOME USEFUL ARTICLES;

Amongst which are,

GREAT Variety of GARDEN SEEDS; PEASE and BEANS; HEMP, CANARY, RAPE and MOSS SEED for BIRDS:—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of STATIONARY, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap, at his Store in TRADD-STREET.

ANCRUMS & CHIFFELLE,

Have imported from LONDON *and* BRISTOL, *by the last Vessels*,

WHITE and coloured PLIANS, and a great Variety of other Goods; which will, as usual, be sold on very reasonable Terms, at their Store in *Broad-Street*.

BENJAMIN WILLPLY
AND
ROBERT OSBORNE,
PRACTITIONERS *of Physic & Surgery*,

INFORM the Public, That they have entered into Co-partnership, and are supplied with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of FRESH MEDICINES; which they have, for the more convenient Dispatch of Business, divided into TWO SHOPS; one at the Plantation of John Hunt, Esq; near Godfrey's Savanna, where Doct. Willply resides; the other on the Indian-Land, near Saltcatcher Bridge, where due Attendance will be given by Doct. Osborne. (c.t.f.)

☞ *In dangerous Cases they propose to give Joint-Attendance, without any additional Expence to the Patient.*

N. B. Dr. WILLPLY requests those who were indebted to him before the Commencement of the present Co-partnership, and have not already settled their Accompts with him, to do it as soon as possible.

To the Inhabitants of the extensive Parish of St. Paul's.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Board of Commissioners to take an Account of the Male Inhabitants of the said Parish: We therefore give this public Notice to all whom it may concern, Residents as well as Non-Residents in the said Parish, that they do forthwith render an Account (upon Oath) to us, of all the Males, Whites as well as Blacks, belonging to, or under their Care, either as Trustees or otherwise, &c. in Order that an Estimate may be laid before the Board at their next Meeting.

They are to meet the first *Monday* in *October* next, in Order to assess the said Inhabitants, for defraying the very great Expence the Parish has been at in rebuilding the Bridges, and other Exigences; and those who are found Defaulters at that Time, are desired to take Notice that they will be taxed as the Law directs.

ISAAC MACPHERSON,
BENJAMIN STILES,
MELCHER GARDNER,
JOHN PETERS,
GEORGE LIVINGSTON.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the HEART OF OAK, *Captain* HENRY GUNN, *from* LONDON, *and to be sold, by*

JONATHAN SARRAZIN,

At the Corner of BROAD *and* CHURCH-STREETS,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
PLATE & JEWELLERY;

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

SILVER Kettles, Coffee Pots, Waiters, Bread Baskets, cups and covers, dish stands, trowels, punch & slop bowls, punch-strainers and ladles, tankards, pint and half pint cups, castors in silver and wood frames, soy frames, sauce pans, butter boats, tea and milk pots, salt-cellars; soup, table and tea spoons, turren ladles, bottle stands, silver and green handle knives and forks in shagreen cases, empty shagreen cases, children's pap-boats and panacam, whistle and bells, swords and cutteaux, gold and metal-headed walking canes, loaded canes, and rattans;—a large assortment of paste and stone shoe-buckles, from 5 to 60 *l.* a pair, paste knee and stock-buckles, silver and gilt ditto, knee, and stock ditto; paste, garnet, and coral necklaces and earings, diamond ear and finger-rings, from 20 to 600 *l.* a pair; hair-lockets, mens and womens gold and steel watch-chains and seals, smelling-bottles, gold and silver twist and cord, gold and silver hatbands and buckles, opera and reading glasses, sword-knots, temple and other spectacles, best London-blade penknives, gold scales and weights, and many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

☞ *The above being absolutely from the first Hands, and bought only for Cash, Purchasers will have uncommon Advantage by paying ready Money, for which* TEN per CENT. *Discount will be allowed, besides the great Variety of Choice, which cannot be equalled in the Province.*

Most Money for OLD PLATE and JEWELS.

To be SOLD by private Contract,

THE Brick TENEMENT in Church-Street, where Mr. *Daniel Harper* lives.——For Particulars, enquire of

BRIAN CAPE.

THE Subscriber, being duly authorized by the Trustees to the Estate of SAMUEL WISE, to make a final Settlement of the Estate, requests ALL the Creditors, to deliver in Accompts of their Demands (without Loss of Time) to him, duly attested, in Order that the State of Affairs may be laid before the Creditors in general, and a Dividend made;—and such Creditors as do not deliver in their Accompts, on or before the *First Day* of *October* next, will be excluded from any Share or Dividend of the said Estate.——All such as still remain indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay their respective Debts immediately, to [4 m.] JACOB VALK.

ALL Persons who still remain indebted to our late Co-partnership, by Bond or otherwise, have hereby this *last* timely Notice given them, That if their respective Debts are not discharged before the first Day of *December* next, they will then be positively sued for.

August 13, 1771. } ISAAC HARLESTON, JOSIAH BONNEAU.

THE HOUSE the Subscriber lives in, is to be LETT, and entered on the First of *October*. Enquire of

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, a NEGRO MAN, named HECTOR, this Country born, a likely well-made Fellow, very black Complexion, about 27 Years old, late the Property of Mr. SIMS WHITE; supposed to be harboured at Mr. BOONE's Plantation, in *Christ Church* Parish, where his Father and Mother reside:——Also a Negro Man, named MAIDSTONE, about 45 Years old, lately purchased at the Sale of Mr. JAMES LE BAS Estate, at *Monck's Corner*. Whoever apprehends the said Negroes, and delivers them to the Warden of the Work-house in *Charles-Town*, shall receive a Reward of TEN POUNDS Currency for each, and all reasonable Charges paid, and the like Reward, upon Proof given of their being harboured, if by a Negro, and FIFTEEN POUNDS, if by a white Person.

April 9, 1771. JAMES SINKLER.

CHARNOCK & HOGG,

Have removed from ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, *into* BROAD-STREET, *near the* EXCHANGE,

AND HAVE FOR SALE,

MADERA, CLARET, LISBON, and fine old DRY MOUNTAIN WINES, by the Dozen Bottles, or Cask; JAMAICA, WEST-INDIA, and NORTHWARD RUM, by the three Gallons, or greater Quantity: Which they will dispose of cheap, for Cash, or short Credit; and will esteem themselves much obliged to those, who are pleased to favour them with their Commands. [12 w.]

BRAILSFORD & MUNCREEF,

Have just imported in Captain LUNDBERRY, *from* BRISTOL,

SAIL Duck; Bristol Beer and Cyder, in Bottles; Window Glass; Common yellow Ware; Milk Pans; short Pipes; Loaf-Sugar; Ironmongery, &c. &c. Which, with with what they lately received from *London*, make a neat Assortment of European Goods, to be sold at their Store in Broad-Street, at a very low Advance.

N. B. Exceeding good white PLAINS, free from Moths or other Damage, to be sold at Nine for One, by the Piece, payable in Three Months:—Also Pier and Chimney-Glasses, to be disposed of on the same Terms. [6. w.]

JERVEY & MILLIGAN

Have just imported, in the Sloop SALLY, JESSE HUNT, *Master, from* NEW-YORK,

SPERMA-CETI and Tallow Candles, Wax-Tapers, best Salt-petred Hams and smoaked Beef; Ship Bread, Butter and Water Biscuits; Mens and Boys neat and common Shoes and Pumps; Copper and Brass Chafing-Dishes, Iron Tea-Kettles, Rotten-Stone, Starch, Bar-Iron, &c. &c.—Which, with good old New-York Madera Wine, Jamaica, West-India, and Northward Rum, Brandy, Hollands and Northward Gin; Cordials of all Kinds in Kegs; Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea, Chocolate and Coffee; Womens Callimanco and Everlasting Shoes and Pumps; Bed-Cords, Hand Lead, deep Sea and Fishing Lines, &c. &c.

N. B. The above Articles will be sold cheap for Cash or short Credit; And will be much obliged to those who please to favour them with their Commands.

AUGUST 6, 1771.

LITTLE or no Regard having been paid to our former Advertisements, requesting Payment of the *Ponpon* Bridge Tax; we now, for the LAST Time, give Notice, That unless the same is paid by the first Day of next Month, we shall proceed to issue Executions against the Defaulters.

ISAAC HAYNE,
THOMAS ROBERTS, } *Commissioners for St.*
THOMAS SMITH, } *Bartholomew's Parish.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the Residents, as well as Non-Residents, in the Parish of St. PAUL, That all their Males in the said Parish, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty Years (both White and Black) are assessed at Fourteen Shillings per Head, for the Building of *Ponpon* Bridge; which they are desired to pay immediately to Messrs. *Morton Wilkinson, Isaac Macpherson, Joseph Smith, Roger Saunders, Richard Perry*, and *Joseph Bee*, otherwise Executions will be granted without further Notice, by

CHRISTOPHER PETER, } *Commissioners for*
JOSEPH BEE, } *St. Paul's.*

Charles-Town, August 12, 1771.

CHARLES STROTHER tells a bay HORSE, about fourteen Hands high, aged, branded on the mounting Buttock H, which was left in his Stable in Charles-Town.

The Owner must prove his Property before

JOHN NEVIN, J. P.

To be DISPOSED OF, *at private Sale*,

At TEN PER CENT. LESS than the original Cost in LONDON, with *Twelve Months* Credit (paying Interest) for all Sums above *One Hundred Pounds*;

THE well-selected LAW and MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of the Honourable EGERTON LEIGH, Esquire.

A CATALOGUE of which may be seen, upon Application to JOHN BREMAR.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

PUBLIC-TREASURY, *May 16th*, 1771.

WHEREAS by the TAX-ACT, passed the 23d Day of *August*, 1769, the INQUIRERS and COLLECTORS for the several Parishes within this Province, are directed and required, to close their Accompts, and deliver the same, on Oath, to the Public-Treasurers, and pay into their Hands, all such Monies as shall be by them respectively received, on or before the 1st Tuesday in *March*, 1771:——AND WHEREAS, very Few of the said Collectors have complied with the Directions of the said Tax-Act;—this is therefore to give them NOTICE, That unless they close their Accompts, and pay into our Hands, all such Monies as they shall have received, on or before the 1st Day of *October* next, we shall then be under the Necessity of issuing our Warrants against them, without any Distinction.

HENRY PERONNEAU, } *Joint-Public-Treasurers.*
BENJAMIN DART, }

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS an Act of the General Assembly of this Province is passed, impowering the COMMISSIONERS of the Parish of PRINCE-GEORGE, to make a *New Causeway* over Lynch's Island, instead of that commonly called *Lynch's Causeway*, of the Dimensions following, viz.—Sixteen Feet wide, Five Feet high in the Middle, and Three Feet on each Side above the Level of the Land, and to be wholly of Earth, the Margin or Shoulders on each Side, not less than Ten Feet wide, with all Stumps and Logs to be cut away and removed from the Margin on the North West Side thereof. Any Person or Persons inclinable to undertake the same, are desired to send in their Proposals to the Board of Commissioners at GEORGE TOWN, on the Eight Day of October next, on which Day the Commissioners of the aforesaid Parish are desired to attend the Board punctually.

The *Inhabitants* of the Parish of Prince George, are likewise desired to make *Returns*, on Oath, of all their *Males* from the Age of 16 to 60 Years, to the Commissioners for the several Districts, on or before the First Day of October next on Failure whereof Executions will certainly be issued against the Defaulters.

By Order of the Board,
JONATHAN TURNER, Clerk.

To be SOLD by private Contract,

A LOT of LAND in *Meeting-Street*, opposite the White-Meeting; containing about Thirty-four Feet in Front, and Two Hundred and Thirty-six and an Half in Depth, having a convenient Tenement thereon, consisting of six Rooms: Which, with a little Repair, may be made a very good Dwelling-House, with a Brick Kitchen, a Well of very good Water, and other Improvements.

This Lot is as airy and pleasantly situated as most in Town, having a considerable Space of gardening Land to the back Parts thereof, with the Meeting and Old Church Yards open to the Front, which will always give it the Advantage of that free Air, so requisite in Summer.

Twelve Months, or a longer Credit will be given, on paying Interest and giving approved Security. Enquire of Mr JOSIAH BONNEAU, Merchant, in Charles-Town, or of the Subscriber, in St. Thomas's Parish. JAMES AKIN.

THE Subscriber gives this public Notice, That he carries on the BLOCK & PUMP MAKING BUSINESS, on Colonel Beale's Wharf, where due Attendance will be given. He will be much obliged to all those who please to favour him with their Custom, and they may rely upon being well served, by *Their very humble Servant*,

WILLIAM HAYWOOD.

N. B. All Orders from the Country for Work, will be immediately dispatched.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Intending to decline the PLANTING BUSINESS, *in a great Measure, on Account of his bad State of Health*,

Will SELL, by private Contract,

A Valuable PLANTATION, on the West Side of *Saltcatcher* River, containing 1000 Acres, near one half of which is extraordinary good Swamp, timbered with Cypress, Tupelo, Maple, &c. upwards of 100 Acres of the said Swamp, is already cleared, and may with a very little Labour, have Water let on and off occasionally in the driest Seasons, and at the same Time, be secure from the highest Inundations.

A L S O,

A TRACT of LAND on *Combahee* River, containing about 200 Acres, most commodiously situated, being Bluff on the said River, which is Fresh-Water, and within Sight of the River commonly called BULLS, which is salt, and abounds with Fish and excellent Oysters, that are easily come at by Means of a short Canal, cut through the Marsh from *River* to *River*:—This Plantation is exceedingly well-adapted to the Culture of *Indico*, which has for several Years been very successfully manufactured there.

A Tract of LAND also on *Black* Creek, a Branch of the *Saltcatcher*, containing 300 Acres.——Any Person inclined to treat for the above Lands, may apply opposite to Mr. THOMAS LEGARE, jun. in *King-Street*, to

[c.t.f.] JOHN HUNT.

RUN-AWAY from my Plantation, a Mustee Wench named SARAH, well known in Town and Country:—She is very artful and sensible, when she went off, carried a Negro Boy with her named HECTOR, about Thirteen Years of Age, who had then Irons on. TWENTY POUNDS Reward will be given, to any Person who delivers her to me, or the Warden of the Work-House, and FIFTY POUNDS to a white person, and TWENTY to a Negro, who gives Information by whom she is harboured, so that the Offender may be brought to Justice, being determined to prosecute such with the utmost Rigour of the Law. STEPHEN MILLER.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by P. TIMOTHY.

SUPPLEMENT to the South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1872.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1771.

To be SOLD by public Outcry,

At the Vendue-House in CHARLES-TOWN, *on* THURSDAY *the Third of* OCTOBER *next, at Noon,*

The following LANDS and HOUSES,

Belonging to the Estate of the late THOMAS ELLIOTT, *Esquire, of* WAPPOO, *viz.*

A LOT in LAND in Charles-town, containing Ninety Feet on Tradd-street, and One hundred and Forty-three Feet on Friend street, being the Corner-Lot opposite to George Roupell, Esq; whereon are a very good Brick Dwelling house, two Stories high, with a Dutch Roof, divided into two Tenements of six Rooms each, and at present so tenanted; Two Brick Kitchens, two Chair Houses, two Stables, and other Conveniences. To be put up in one or two Lots as the Purchesers may desire.

The Plantation where Mrs. ELLIOTT now lives, containing Eight hundred Acres, of which One hundred and fifty Acres is good Rice Land, and the Remainder good Corn and Indigo Land and extraordinary good Pasturage, with a great Quantity of Hard Marsh on Stono River for Cattle to feed on. This Plantation is about ten Miles from Charlestown by Water, and fifteen by Land, very convenient to attend the Market; about Three hundred and fifty Acres thereof are now under Fence. There are likewise on the Premises a good Orchard of Fruit Trees, and a very good Garden.

The Stock on the said Plantation, consisting of about seventy Cows, a parcell of good Mares, and some Horses of the English Breed.

A Tract, containing One thousand Acres of Land, about a Mile below *Cook's Mount*, bounding to the east on Wateree River, and esteemed as good Land as any in this Province.

The Conditions of the Sale are, Six Months Credit, paying Interest, and giving such Security as shall be approved of by Mrs. SARAH ELLIOTT, Executrix.

ROBERT WELLS.

PHILIP HAWKINS, & Co.

At their LINEN WARE-HOUSE, *in Tradd-Street,*

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the HEART-OF-OAK, *Captain* HENRY GUNN,

A LARGE and VALUABLE CARGO,

CONSISTING OF

A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of LINEN DRAPERY;—among which are, CHECKS, BED TICKS, FUSTIANS, DIMITIES, and all other MANCHESTER GOODS; a large Quantity of IRISH LINENS and SHEETINGS; TABLING of ALL SORTS; CAMBRICKS and LAWNS; great Choice of PRINTED LINENS, CALLICOES, COTTONS, and FURNITURE COTTONS, some of an extraordinary Kind, with TRIMMINGS; INDIA CHINTS and GINGHAMS; PLAIN and FLOWERED HUMHUMS and JACONET MUSLINS, BOOK MUSLINS; SUITS of TOMBOUR WORKED MUSLINS, some exceeding fine and RICH; SUITS of WORK'D LAWNS, &c. a large Value in PLAIN and FLOWER'D SILKS and SATTINS; INDIA PERSIANS and TAFFETIES; RIBBONS; BLACK, BLOND, TOLLY and THREAD LACES (some very fine); GAUZES; SILK PETTICOATS; HOSIERY; BREECHES PIECES of an EXTRAORDINARY SORT; BOMBAZINES; BROAD CLOTHS; a few Chests of sorted CHINA, and Hogsheads of LOAF SUGAR: All which, being bought on the best Terms, by a Friend who chose them, will be sold very low, especially in a Quantity, and for CASH

An ASSORTMENT of RUSSIA, LONDON and BRIDPORT SAIL DUCK, with SAIL and SEINE TWINE. *Also,*

An Assortment of CARPENTERS and other WORKMEN'S TOOLS; LOCKS, HOOKS and HINGES, PAINTS, &c. with which they will supply Builders very low.

ATKINS & WESTON,

Have just imported, by the Ship CAROLINA PACKET, *Captain* HARFORD, *from* LONDON,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS:

WHICH, with those lately imported by the *Heart-of-Oak*, Captain *Gunn*, make their Stock large, and their Assortment complete.

They have also imported,

By the LIVE-OAK, *Captain* LUNDBERRY, *from* BRISTOL,

A CHOICE PARCEL OF

White, blue, and green PLAINS, &c.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common-Pleas, begun and holden at *Charles-Town*, on *Thursday* the [illegible]h Day of *August* Instant,

WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON,	DANIEL LESESNE,
JOSEPH SCOTT,	JOHN RHEA, and
BENJAMIN WEBB,	JOHN GREEN,

being duly summoned and returned, to serve as Jurors at the said Court, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That they will be fined in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS Proclamation Money each, unless they do respectively make good and sufficient Excuses, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, on or before the first TUESDAY in OCTOBER next.

PLEAS-OFFICE, *August* 13, 1771. } JAMES JOHNSTON, *C. C. P.*

PHILIP HAWKINS & Comp.

Have imported in the Liberty, Capt. Lasley,

A Quantity of NEGRO CLOTH and DUFFILS, with an assortment of sadlery, nails, window sheet lead, &c. Also, a fresh assortment of *Bridport* and *Colver* sail duck: which they will sell on their usual [illegible] terms, especially for CASH. th

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For SALE by public Outcry,

At the VENDUE-HOUSE *in* CHARLES-TOWN, *on* TUESDAY *the first Day of* OCTOBER *next, at Twelve o'clock,*

A TRACT of very valuable LAND, containing about five Hundred Acres, situated on the south Side of *Wappoo*, being the first Plantation on *James-Island*, after entering the Creek, and not above two Miles from Town, where Boats may pass to at any Time of Tide. Its Fertility of Soil cannot be exceeded by any other Settlement on the said Island. There are on the Premises, a convenient Country House, with six Rooms, and a large Piazza, thoroughly repaired about eight Months ago, and all other necessary Buildings, but newly put up. The Purchaser may have Possession on the first Day of *January*. AND,

On Thursday, January 9, 1772, *will be sold at the same Place,*

Twelve valuable Plantation SLAVES.

Credit for one Year, or longer, will be given, if desired, paying Interest, with approved Security.

EDWARD LIGHTWOOD,
JOHN SCOTT.

To be SOLD,

On THURSDAY *the 14th of* NOVEMBER *next, at the Plantation of the late* BENJAMIN HASKINS, *at* INDIAN LAND,

ALL the ESTATE of the said Deceased, consisting of two very valuable TRACTS of LAND, both adjoining, and on a navigable Creek, where Scooners of large Burden may load.—On one of the Tracts is built that commodious well-known House where the said Mr. HASKINS kept Tavern, and which is generally esteemed one of the best Stages for that Purpose of any to the Southward; being on the high Road to *Georgia, East-Florida*, &c. On the said Plantation is every Building necessary for the above Design, or for a private Family.

The other Tract contains a large Body of Oak, near to a Landing; and also a large Quantity of Yellow Pine for Sawing.

ALSO,

ALL the NEGROES of the said Estate, consisting of a Parcel of prime Field Slaves; together with some valuable House Servants, Coopers, Sawyers, &c. All the Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household Furniture, the Crop on the first mentioned Plantation, and Horses, among which are some very fine Ones of the English Breed.

The Conditions of the Sale are, Credit to the first of *March*, 1772, for all Sums not under Fifty Pounds, and under that, to be Cash. The Property not to be altered till Bond and Security is given.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, *Executor.*

To be Sold at public Vendue,

On Friday the 13th Day of September next.

SIXTEEN valuable LOTS of LAND in ANSONBOROUGH, fronting on the Broad-Road, St. Philip's, George, and Benoist streets.

The sale to be on the spot, and begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The conditions will be, six, nine, or twelve months credit, as may best suit the purchaser, with interest from the day, and security if required. A plan of the lots may be seen, by applying to (t. d. f.) PETER STEVENSON.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue,

At the usual Place in Charles-Town, on THURSDAY *the 26th of* SEPTEMBER *next, at 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon:*

THE following, being the REMAINDER of the estate of WILLIAM HALL, deceased, viz.

A tract of land in Craven county, containing 200 acres, butting and bounding, at the time of the original grant, to the N. E. and N.W. on John Somerhoff's land, to the W. on Elizabeth Henley's land, S.E. and part of N.E. on John White's.

Also two PEWS—the one of which is No. 1, in the north gallery of St. Philip's church—the other is No. 94, in the north gallery of St. Michael's church.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

SUSANNA HALL, Executrix.
GEORGE SHEED, Executor.

Who give this last and FINAL NOTICE, to all Persons whose Accompts remain unsettled, that no longer Indulgence can be given; and that they are determined, after the 26th of September, *to place every such Accompt in the Hands of an Attorney at Law, to be sued for.*

To be LETT or SOLD,

A PEW in the North Isle of Saint Philip's Church, No. 22, adjoining a Window. Enquire of the Printer.

For the WEST-INDIES,

To sail the beginning of September, the snow

DOMINICA PACKET,

(Now loading at Cainhoy)

DANIEL ADNETT Master;

FOR passage, &c, having excellent accommodations, apply to said master, or at Mrs. TUKE's Tavern.

BRICKS.

TWO Hundred Thousand for Sale, at ACCABEE Landing, on *Ashley-River*, about seven Miles from *Charles-Town*. Enquire of

BARNARD ELLIOTT.

WHEREAS AGNES, the wife of the subscriber hath eloped from her husband; these are therefore to give notice to the public, not to credit her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt of her contracting; and whoever harbours or entertains her, may depend upon being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. Given under my hand, this second day of September, 1771. SAMUEL M'CANTS.

Wanted immediately,

THREE Hundred Cords of green PINE WOOD, to be landed my Wharf. Also, Five or Six Scooner-Loads of clean dead SHELLS.

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

WILLIAM GRAHAM,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has taken the store on Colonel Beale's wharf, lately in the possession of Mr. *George Davidson*, where he has to dispose of, for Cash or short Credit, the following articles, viz. Jamaica, West-India and Northward rum, Madera and Rhenish wines, old Coniac brandy, wine vinegar, annifeed, cherry bounce, loaf and muscovado sugar, water bread, flour, tea, coffee, chocolate, tobacco, &c.

ORANGEBURG, July 31, 1771.

ANthony Canoday, of Colleton county, informs me, of a brown bay natural pacing gelding, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, with a small crooked star in his forehead, small snip on his nose, small saddle spot on his back, and part of both his hind feet white, branded obscurely on the mounting shoulder something like †

James Lindsey, near Four Holes, also informs me, of a brown bay gelding 13 hands and an half high, 8 or 9 years old, with some grey hairs in his forehead, trots and paces, and branded on the mounting shoulder and buttock 2

Henry Wood, sen. of a dark bay gelding, 13 hands high, 9 years old, a natural pacer, with a few grey hairs in his forehead, branded 77 in one on the mounting should[illegible] taken up on the Four Holes Swamp 48 miles from Charles Town.

John Hutto, of a mouse-coloured bay horse, 13 hands high, supposed to be 6 years old, the left ear cropt, the right hip lower than the other, branded something like S

o in one off the on shoulder, and had a large bell on. Also, of a bright bay mare, 13 hands and an half high, supposed to be 5 years old, and branded T upon the cheek on the rising side.

The owners must prove their property within the time prescribed by law before WILLIAM YOUNG, J.P.

July 30th, 1771.

ANnies McDougal, of Saludy, informs me of a bright bay mare, about 13 hands and a half high, that paces and trots, and is branded like JC with a diamond at top on the off shoulder, and 2 on the near shoulder and off buttock, having strayed into his inclosed grounds.

John Frederic, of the branches of Little Saludy, of a small dark brown, mouse or sooty colour'd mare, between 12 and 13 hands high, about 6 or 7 years old, with a few saddle spots, and branded with a diamond on the off thigh, that keeps about his house.

Richard Williams, of West's creek (a branch of Cloud creek on the waters of Little Saludy) that he has taken up a brown bay horse about 13 hands, without a visible brand, a long star in his forehead, a large scar on the back near his withers, and a bell on markt on one side A 5, and on the other A.

Robert Burton, of the branches of Edisto, advertises a brown bay mare between 13 and 14 hands high, obscurely branded like RE on the off shoulder, on the off buttock M, on the mounting shoulder P and some marks over it not to be made out, and F on the mounting thigh, has a swab tail, a few saddle spots, her mane hanging on the near side, and a bell on mark'd GL.

William Thomson, of Cloud's creek, likewise informs me, of a brown bullock, about 5 years old, markt in the right ear with a swallow fork and a half moon over and under, and in the left a crop and half moon under, branded (as near as could be made out) like *H* or *JH* joined together; which, having broke into his field for two years together, and done him considerable damage, he caused to be appraised and killed, after advertising in the neighbourhood.

The owners must prove their property within the time prescribed by law, and apply to JOHN FAIRCHILD, J.P.

SALTCATCHERS, Aug. 2, 1771.

STephen Baxter informs me, of a bright bay gelding, about 14 hands high and 7 years old, branded AS on the mounting shoulder; a trotter.

Thomas Rowel, of a dark roan gelding, about 14 hands and an half high and 9 years old, with a bob mane, his fore feet shod, paces and trots, branded S with a [illegible] over it on the mounting shoulder.

Josiah Boswood, of a bright bay mare, about 13 hands and an half high and 8 years old, with a star in her forehead, several saddle spots, the mark of a gall by a halter now grown over with white hairs, and branded IMF in one on the near buttock. The owners must prove their property before JAMES HAMILTON, J.P.

DAVID GILLESPIE

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has opened a SCHOOL, at his House on the BAY; where the English, Latin, and Greek Languages; vulgar and decimal Arithmetic, and Writing, will be taught with all possible Attention and Expedition.—He hopes his Assiduity and Fidelity in his Business, will recommend him to public Encouragement.

N. B. He has good Accommodations for young Gentlemen to Board and Lodge, and also keeps an Evening School.

THE Subscriber being impowered to settle the Accounts of Mr. *Arthur Downes*, during his Absence, requests all Persons indebted to him, either by Bond, Note, or otherwise, to settle the same immediately. STEPHEN [illegible]

On Tuesday the 24th of September instant, will be sold at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town;

ALL that PLANTATION or tract of LAND, situate in Prince-Frederick's parish, containing two hundred and eighty acres, more or less, and is butting and bounding to the north on lands belonging to William Paulling; easterly on Captain John Brockington's land; southerly on John Boncell's land, and westerly on vacant land; late the property of William Reed, and sold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, Pro. Mar.

At the same time and place, will likewise be sold,

THOSE two valuable and convenient new BRICK STORES, situate on the north side of Colonel Beale's wharf, on the Bay of Charles-Town, containing in front twenty feet, and in depth twenty one feet, or thereabout, and they severally let for one hundred and twenty-six pounds a year, one of them is at present rented by Mr. Fenwick Bull; the other untenanted. They have been both built since Christmas last, and of the best materials. Credit will be given till the 1st of January, 1772, the purchaser paying interest from the day of sale, and giving approved security; sold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, Pro. Mar.

A S A L S O,

ALL that PLANTATION or tract of LAND, containing three hundred acres, more or less, situated at a place called Robbin's Neck, in Craven county, butting and bounding north-east on Pedee river, north-west on Thomas Edward's land; south-east on land of Robert Blayer, and south on land late of John Bruce; which said tract of land was the late property of Peter Robbin, and sold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, Pro. Mar.

CHEAP LOTS.

MRr. LOWNDES has divided the Front of his LANDS UP THE PATH, containing 2000 feet on the West side of the Broad-road into *LOTS of seventy-five* feet front on the said road, and *two hundred* feet in depth; which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms: And has settled a plan of division of the said land, so as give an entrance and communication, by various streets, to his *HOUSE* situate on part of the said land, very advantagiously and ornamentally adapted.

THE SAID HOUSE

IS an Excellent good one, built of the best cypress and finished in a good taste; one acre of ground will be allotted to it, which will have the advanage of two fronts; and the house will, besides, face a wide street leading directly up to it from the broad road. This will be sold a great bargain, and the terms of payment made agreeable to the purchaser.

Several of the *LOTS* are already bespoke, and those who first apply will have the choice of what remain. Enquire of

RAWLINS LOWDNES.

THOMAS GRIFFITH,

RIDING MASTER, *from* LONDON,

At his Riding-Ground, four Doors from Mr. WAINWRIGHT'S, *in* KING-STREET,

CONTINUES to break Horses for the Road, Field, or thorough Manage.—He also teaches young Gentlemen to RIDE, in the same Manner as is now practised in the best Riding-Schools in *London*.

N B. He has very good Stabling, and would take a few Horses to stand at Livery: The Owners may be assured, that all possible Care will be taken of them.

MARY GRIFFITH

LIKEWISE continues to clean Blonds and Gauzes in the *French* Method, to look as well as NEW (a Specimen of which may at any Time be seen) and makes up all Kinds of MILLINARY in the genteelest Taste.—She returns Thanks to the Ladies that have already employed her, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours, by exerting her Abilities to give Satisfaction.

N. B. She has lately imported from *London*, a large Assortment of FAN MOUNTS, which Ladies may have mounted on their own Sticks.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A Well-built Brick HOUSE lately occupied by *Charles Stevens Stocker*, opposite William Burrows, Esq; in Tradd-Street. Enquire of JOSEPH VERREE.

Charles-Town, August 14, 1771.

THE Books of Accompts, belonging to the Co-partnership of REEVES & COCHRAN, REEVES, COCHRAN & POOLE, and HENRY REEVES & Company, being lodged in my Hands by Mr. *Henry Reeves*, with Instructions to recover the Monies thereon due, and to apply the same for and towards the Payment and Discharge of their Debts with their several Creditors; those indebted to the said Co-partnership, are desired to take Notice, that unless they discharge the same, on or before the *Thirtieth* of *September* next, they will be sued without further Notice from JOHN TROUP.

Craven County, August 28, 1771.

RICHARD MITCHELL tolled a bay horse or gelding, his mane and tail black, the mane hath been trimmed to a bow, and is half grown out again, and the tail has been bobbed, but is grown out bushy; about seven years old, thirteen hands and an half high, branded on the near shoulder S, and on the thigh of the same side I.

Edward Brewster tolled a bay horse, about twelve hands and an half high, three years old, and branded on the near buttock A, has no white about him, trots.

The owners of the above strays must prove their property before WOOD FURMAN, J. P.

To be SOLD for no FAULT,

A YOUNG likely NEGRO WOMAN, that has been used to attend upon a Lady, she is a good Seamstress, can wash, iron, and Clear-starch.—A young Negro Man, a very good Cook.—A compleat waiting Boy, this Country born. An old Woman that has been used to House-Work. Apply to JOHN SIMPSON, & Co.

Who have a few Pipes good MADERA for Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tuesday the 19th instant, September,

ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTEEN *Barra-Lingey Fine*

SLAVES,

CHIEFLY MEN AND WOMEN,

BEING chosen for a particular Purpose from the Factory at BANCE-ISLAND, and just arrived, after a short Passage, in Snow *Charlotte*, Capt. *James Tosh*.

THOMAS-LOUGHTON & ROGER SMITH.

FRANCIS DELALANDE,

TEACHER *of the* FRENCH *Language*,

RETURNS his most sincere Thanks to the Gentlemen and Ladies who have honoured him with the Tuition of their Children. He intreats them and the Public, to give no Credit to a Report spread of his Intention to leave the Province, it is absolutely groundless.

His Evening School will be opened on Monday the 9th of *September*, at Mr. *Bouquet's* in Broad-street, where young Gentlemen desirous to learn that Language, will be taught with Assiduity and Accuracy.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscribers Plantations, in St. *Stephen's* Parish, on *Sunday* Night the 31st of *March* last, the Five following NEGROES, viz. CUDJOE, JEMMY, RYNAH, VENUS, and her Daughter DYE, about twelve Years old, lately purchased at the Sale of Captain *North's* Estate. It is supposed they intend for Ponpon, where they lately lived, or the Horse-Shoe, and have carried most of their Cloaths with them. CUDJOE is an elderly Fellow, very artful, and supposed to have enticed the others away: He has been used to the Coasting Business Southwardly, and is so well known (as well as the others) as to need no further Description.

Whoever apprehends the said Negroes, and delivers them to the Warden of the Work-House, in Charles-Town, shall receive a Reward of TEN POUNDS Currency for each; and upon Proof given of the Person harbouring them, TEN POUNDS if a Negroe, and TWENTY POUNDS if a white Person.

PETER & JAMES SINKLER.

THE Co-partnership of WILLIAM HARPER and GEORGE NODDINGS being dissolved: This is to acquaint the Public, that the SHIP-CARPENTER Business is nevertheless carried on by them, though not in Co-partnership.

To be lett, and may be entered on immediately,

FOUR airy pleasant Two-story TENEMENTS on Guignard's street, with cellars and other conveniences. Apply to

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun.

Who (desirous of dividing his property in Houses, so as not to have too great a risk in one spot) is willing to sell, or exchange two of the said Tenements, for any equal value in some other part of the town.

On Friday the 20th of this instant September, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. John Torrans, *on* Trott's-Point;

ALL the household furniture, kitchen utensils, &c. of the said *John Torrans*, consisting of a variety of neat mahogany furniture in general, several articles of valuable plate, household linen, glass and china ware, and a small collection of books, a riding chair; a very good canow, with oars, masts and sails compleat. Likewise eight very valuable and well disposed house negroes, amongst which are, a good cook, seamstress, and handy waiting boys.

The sale of the furniture will begin exactly at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and of the negroes precisely at twelve o'clock. The conditions of which are, that credit will be given for all sums above one hundred pounds currency, until the first of January, 1772, the purchaser paying interest from the day of sale, and giving approved security, before he removes the goods from the premises.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, the 16th of July last, in St. Thomas's parish, a black, well-made, artful, cunning negro boy, named PETER, well known in Charles-Town, and the country: Had on when he went away, an osnabrug shirt, jacket and breeches; he was bought some time ago of Benjamin Waring, Esq; at Mr. Levy's at New-Market, at the sale of the late Mr. John-Lloyd Waring's estate; it is imagined he is gone to the southward. A reward of FIVE POUNDS and all reasonable charges will be given to any person, who will apprehend the said boy, and deliver him to the subscriber, or to the warden of the work-house in Charles-Town. A reward of TEN POUNDS will be given to any person who will give information of his being harboured, if by a white person, and if by a negro FIVE POUNDS. JOHN MAYER.

THE Subscribers give this PUBLIC NOTICE, that they have an Assignment of all the Book Debts and Effects whatsoever, belonging to DAVID GRAY. It is therefore desired, that all Persons any ways indebted to the said *David Gray*, will immediately discharge the same, to prevent further Trouble. EDWARD LIGHTWOOD,
WILLIAM DONALDSON.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, out of the pasture at the Ten-Mile-House, two horses, one a large grey, near fifteen hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder AB in one. The other a black, about fourteen hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder M, and on the buttock P. Whoever delivers the said horses to Mr. *Mitchell*, at the Ten-Mile-House, or to me at my plantation in the forks of Congaree and Wateree rivers, shall receive a reward of Five Pounds for each; and if stolen, upon conviction of the offender or offenders, Ten Pounds for each.

CHARLES M'CORD.

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE of COMMONS.

A Complete SET, in Thirty-one Volumes Folio, now in the Collection of the Honourable EGERTON LEIGH, Esq; to be sold, considerably under the Prime Cost in London. Apply to JOHN BREMAR.

THE subscriber hereby acquaints the public, that he has entirely put off the public sale of his goods, as formerly advertised, having disposed of the greatest part of them at private sale. He returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen and ladies who have hitherto favoured him with their business, and hopes for the continuance of their custom. He has at present for sale, at his house in King-street, next door to the gaol, where he intends to continue, an half dozen of very genteel chairs, and a couch to match them, of the newest fashion; a pair of easy chairs done in the best manner; also, some very neat plain chairs. RICHARD M'GRATH.

To be sold at auction, at the usual place in Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 5th day of October next;

THE island opposite to the town, and near Mr. Motte's house, in Christ-Church parish, commonly called *Hog-Island*, very healthy, and pleasantly situated.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

To be sold for CASH,

AS complete a NEGRO WENCH as any in the province; has been used to wait upon a lady: Her qualifications are these, an excellent seamstress, remarkable for washing and getting up small linen, and is a good house wench. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

RUN-AWAY the 19th of July last, from the subscriber, in St. Thomas's parish, a black well made, artful, cunning free negro fellow, named PETER HOLMES, he is branded on his cheek with the letter R, which is covered by his whiskers; he is an indentred servant to me, is well known in town and country, his mother lives in Goose-Creek, on land of the estate of Mr. Coachman. A reward of FIVE POUNDS and reasonable charges will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said negro fellow to me, or to the warden of the work-house in Charles-Town. A reward of TEN POUNDS will be given to any person who will give information of his being harboured by a white person. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, as they shall answer the same at their peril. LAURENCE MAYER.

THIS is to let all Persons know, that I ADAM BRIGGS do acknowledge, that what I have said of Mr. ROBERT SMITH, and ISABELL his Wife, is all FALSE, and I *own* myself in the *Fault*.

ADAM BRIGGS.

MATTHEW KNIGHT, } *Witnesses.*
PATRICK STAPELTON, }

JAMES RICH informs me, of a white MARE and COLT: The Mare is eighteen or nineteen Years old, about twelve Hands high, branded on the near Buttock B, trots and paces.

EDWARD CRAWFORD, of a red COW, ten Years old, marked in the right Ear with a Swallow Fork, and in the left with a Poppal Leaf, branded IE and E2.

THOMAS GASKIN, of a black trotting MARE, five Years old, about twelve Hands and an Half high, with a Star in her Forehead; has a Bell on her stamped E, and is branded on the near Cheek, Shoulder, and Buttock 1R.

CHARLES EVANS, of a four Year old STEER, marked in the off Ear with a smooth Crop, and a Half Moon over it, and has a Nick under and a Half Moon over the near Ear.

JOHN GASKIN, sen. of a white MARE, sixteen or seventeen Years old, about thirteen Hands and an Half high, branded on the near Buttock ⌒. A Trotter.

Captain JOHN MARSHAL, of a trotting sorrel HORSE, ten Years old, thirteen Hands high, branded on the off Shoulder and Buttock HG.

JOHN RIVERS, of a bay HORSE, six Years old, twelve Hands and an Half high, has two white Feet, a Star, a large Snip, and one Glass Eye, branded on the off Buttock E.

The Owners of the above Strays, must prove their Property, in St. David's Parish, Craven County, before

JOHN PERKINS, J.P.

Craven County, August 26, 1771.

NICHOLAS EDWARDS informs me of a grey mare, about thirteen hands and an inch high, six years old, branded on the mounting shoulder something resembling T◉, and on the buttock thus ·|·.

ROBERT WISEMAN, of a strawberry roan mare, and bay mare colt, both about two years old, and 13 hands high each, branded on the near shoulder and buttock SA.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN, of a brown bay horse colt, about twelve hands high, with some white hairs in his tail, but not branded.

The owners of the above strays must prove their property before SAMUEL CANNON.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, a Mulatto young Man, named JEMMY, or JAMES, who I lately purchased, at public Vendue: He is an upright, likely, arch Fellow, has a bushy Head of Hair, which he combes back; he plays on the Violin: As he pretends to be a Taylor, and Barber, may attempt to pass for a free Man, whoever therefore harbours or employs said Mulatto Slave, may depend on being prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law. Whoever will secure him in Goal, or deliver him to me in Charles-Town, shall receive *Six Pistoles* Reward; and any Person proving by whom he is harboured (either in this Province or Georgia) to the Conviction of the Offender, if a white Person, shall have *Ten Pistoles*, and *Four Pistoles*, if by a free Mulatto or Negro.

MILES BREWTON.

*** As the above Slave, named JAMES, or JEMMY, was seen crossing *Combahee* Ferry, on the 12th Instant, *February*, no Doubt he will endeavour to escape in some Vessel from Beaufort, or Savannah:—He shews a Ticket as he passes; which he says is from me, or some other Person.——All Masters of Vessels are hereby forewarned from carrying him off, as they will certainly be prosecuted for the same.

For SALE by private Contract,

THE PLANTATION at STONO, called WINNERS's, containing eight Hundred and Eighty-five Acres; Half of which is Rice Land, the other Half fine Corn and Indico Land; only Twenty Miles from Charles-Town, and joining the public landing Place. Any Person inclinable to purchase the above Plantation, may apply to me, at Beaufort, Port-Royal; to JAMES PARSONS, or THOMAS SAVAGE, Esqrs. in Charles-Town. WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by P. TIMOTHY.